FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1885.

Amusements To-day. ou Opera Rouse-Adonis. SP. M.

Chalma-Nation FP, H Eden Musee-Tablesia in Wax, &c. 11 A. H. to 11 P. M Middlean Square Theatre-For Congress, +20 P. M. Your Paster's Theater-M Person 2 and al M. Wallack's Theatre-The Black Bussar. SP. M.

Dissatisfied Democrats.

The author of the subleined communication is entitled by his character and standing to the prominence which we now give to

the unreserved expression of his sentiments: " To the Rolton or Tan Sun-Sir: Like your correcomplaining Democrats to 'stand firm by the party. I think the best way to compel a party to be true to its principles is to hold it responsible for the acts of those whom it elects to be its representatives. If individuals bould be promptly repudiated.

"Do you find fault with the complaining Democrats of 1864 and '35 who refused to 'stand firm by their party' when a considerable section of it, even a majority of its representatives, trampled on one of its most avowed principles-States' Rights-by the passage of the Kansas and Nabraska bill? Do you find fault that they rather you blame them that in turn they abandoned the new party they so enthusiastically helped to form, when in the course of its triumphs and successes it became over-run by corrupt elements and controlled by false princi-ples, and stood firm by S. J. Tilden, that true representstive of Democracy ! Were complaining Democrats cenaurable for repudiating the course of the Chicago Con-vention in its passing over the representative men of Democracy and giving the nomination to an unknown, and declining to stand firm by the party that abaudoned

its own principles?
"The present Democratic Administration talks largely of reform in the east phraseology of the Mugwamps—
"Business men, not politicians, for office." 'Offensive
partisanship' is the only crime for which a Republican to be himself Cullector of the Part, but he is guite retable to name another for it! You say the Adminis expect complaining Demograts, who despise the Murwumplan political hereey called civil service reform mext Gubernatorial election? Then you expect much.

"If the Republican party, now that it is rid of the moral idea' cranke, would go in for its own original principles of local saif-government would declare what a victory would it be sure of ! Will it do it? shall see. In the mean while it is rockoning too fast to count upon complaining Democrats to stand firm by the

We trust that upon a more careful reflection our esteemed correspondent will change the views he advocates with so much warmth, and conclude with us that it is best to stand by the Democracy.

What is to be gained by taking any other

course? Is it desirable that the Democratic party should be broken down, and that the Republicans should be brought back to power? We do not think so. Granting that the present Administration is not satisfactory to those who agree with our correspond ent, is it not better, more Democratic, and more worthy of support than any Republican Administration for the last twenty years? Can we not hope for better things from it than from any Republican Administration that would be likely to succeed it?

Besides, let us ask if our correspondent did not vote for Mr. CLEVELAND? and was he not aware that Mr. CLEVELAND'S views and purposes were precisely what he has shown to them to be since he became President? With what right, then, can he now condemn CLEVELAND for acting, in the White House, upon the same principles and rules of conduct which he had not only publicly professed, but had acted upon while Governor of New York? It seems to us that very many of these complaining Democrats are exceedingly unjust to Mr. CLEVELAND. and exceedingly forgetful of the duties they assumed when they supported him in 1884. We appeal to them with all earnestness to revise their present tendencies, and consider whether they are not estopped from the action they are now proposing to themselves.

Finally, the question that every Democrat should ask himself is this: Which is the urer and safer road to the thorough establishment of Democracy in the Government? Does it lie through the overthrowing of the present Administration and the restoration of the Republican party? or does it lie through the support of the Administration and the development of Democratic principles and methods in the Government? For our part we cannot see any reason for doubt on this subject. Last year we thought the permanent posperity of the Democracy and the probability of its obtaining a lasting control of the Government would be promoted through the election of Mr. BLAINE: but the mass of the Democracy thought differently. and it would now be an error to adopt a policy which might have been judicious then. Since the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND the situation has experienced a total change. We must now deal with a new order of facts. and Democrats should not overlook the peculiar obligations that rest upon them from their votes in November. In our judgment it would be a serious misfortune if any new revolt among them should break down the Administration, and bring back the Republican party.

Thus our conclusion remains unchanged, that all Democrats should stand firmly by their party and endeavor to carry it success fully through the present period of experiment and trial. But every citizen must decide for himself. This is a free country.

The London Scandal.

The disclosures now making by the Pull Mall Gazette are of too serious a nature to be hushed up or laughed down. They prove the existence in the most distinguished strata of London society not only of sporadic and secret vice, such as might be detected in all great cities, but of vice epidemic, feroclous, and unbridled by respect for decency or terror of the law, of vice rampant and organized into a permanent conspiracy for the furtherance and perpetration of revolting crimes. It is not the occasional indulgence of vagrant appetite of which this newspaper accuses a multitude of eminent and hitherto reputable persons belonging to the so-called aristocratic class. It is the deliberate and systematic commission of execrable offences which in a court of justice would be visited with grave penulties, and one of which, a century ago in England, would have been punished with death.

But why proceed, it may be asked, against such offenders through the newspapers. when the courts are open to the victims of their imputed crimes? The question would be pertinent and unanswerable here in the United States, where, happily, the huge machinery of justice can be set in motion at a touch from the humblest citizen. But they know little of the myriad potent ways in which the traditional ascendancy of the British aristocracy makes itself felt on every spring and wire of the administrative sys tem; they are ill qualified to measure the broad gulf that still vawns between the England of to-day and the England of republican aspirations, who suppose that for any outrage short of actual homicide it is easy for the lowly sufferer to inflict swift retribution on a culprit in high places. It is not

cult, for the fathers and brothers of poor working girls in England to smite the opulent abductor or titled ravisher with the engine of the law. So notorious so shameful is the miscarriage of English criminal procedure in this particular; so hard is it for poor men to start against powerful transgressors its cumbrous, intricate, and antiquated mechanism, which even when started can be deflected and retarded in a thousand crooked and clandestine ways, that a sweeping renovation of the whole apparatus has long floured among Radical demands, and, thanks to the appalling revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette, is now the burning question of the hour. We have no right to doubt the newspaper's assurance that a public-spirited resolve to forward that reform was the primary object of its disclosures; and we see no reason to discredit the report that-upon seeing the evidence laid before him by its editor-Sir R. A. CROSS, the new Home Secretary,

although the representative of a Tory Gov-

ernment, presumably the staff and shield of

the privileged orders, regretted that he had

not taken measures to expedite a bill for the

thorough readjustment of criminal procedure

even in the waning remnant of the present session, loaded as it is with urgent business. The improvement of the British methods of administering criminal justice is an obvious, practicable, and honorable object of newspaper enterprise. But the effect of the revolting facts uncovered by the Pall Mall Gazette will not stop there. According to the warnings lodged in historical example, such disclosures cannot fail to have a sinister bearing on the next general election, unless the Conservative party, ductile at this juncture to the impulse of its shrewder leaders, comports itself with singular circumspection and indulgence toward the divulgers of the scandal. The Eugland evoked into political existence by the new Franchise act is a widely different England from that which watched with sullen but impotent abhorrence the reckless debauchery of GEORGE IV. Henceforward, armed with the ballot, the humblest British subject knows that he is master of his fate. and it behooves statesmen to remember that the charge made and substantiated by the Pull Mall Gazette-the charge that London harbors a hideous conspiracy for abducting the chaste daughters of poor men to glut the bestial desires of rich and high-placed libertines is one of those terrible indictments

The Benbow and Her Big Guns.

torch of revolutions.

The new British ironciad Benbow, which was launched on June 15, excites a peculiar interest from the fact that she is to carry heavier guns than any now affoat.

She is a ship, also, worthy of attention on other scores. Her displacement is 10,000 tons; but, with her powerful engines of 9,800 indicated horse power, huge vessel will have a speed of not less than sixteen knots an hour through a six hours' trial with forced draught. Some authorities predict that she will make seventeen knots; at all events, she will be faster than any of the existing British battle ships. She is one of the new belted vessels, her armor being largely concentrated in a belt eighteen inches thick, covering 150 feet, or not quite half the ship's length, but protecting the vital parts, and extending in breadth five feet below the water line and half that distance above it. Further protection is secured by the disposition of the bunkers. which, when filled, oppose a thickness of nine feet of coal to the passage of a projectile. Armor bulkheads sixteen inches thick cross the ship at the extremity of the belt, to protect her from a raking fire, and complete the idea of a central armored fort set into a swift vessel. Decks plated with three inches of steel add to her defensive strength, and provision is made for the unprotected ends by dividing them into water-tight compartments, of which there are in all two hundred. Perhaps a thin steel belt may hereafter be added fore and aft: but penetration there will not destroy her ncy in a fight.

These, however, are not the most interesting points of the Benbow. As for size, the Inflexible surpasses her by 1,880 tons displacement, and the Italia and Lepanto by 3,600 tons. All these vessels surpass her also in thickness of armor protection. The feature in which she outdoes them is her enormous guns. She is to carry two steel breechloading Armstrongs, each weighing 110 tons. The largest guns now affoat in the British navy are the four 80-ton muzzle loaders of the Inflexible, which were used in the bombardment of Alexandria. The buge Italian ironclads carry 100-ton guns, thus far the largest afloat. The Benbow's guns will outdo these monsters. The new gun will be over 43 feet long, with a calibre of between 16 and 17 inches. It will fire a projectile about five feet long, weighing 1,800, or perhaps 2,000 pounds, propelled by a charge of seven feet of powder, weighing 900 pounds.

The weight of the gun itself is not the most noticeable element in the expected efficiency. It is the enormous powder charge that denotes the results to be achieved, this charge being double that of the eighty-ton gun. KRUPP has made a gun weighing 119 tons, but its muzzle energy, according to good authority, is much less than that of the new Armstrong: indeed, the latter is expected to perforate thirty inches of armor at a thousand feet distance. The Benbow carries these guns in barbette towers, sixty feet long by forty-five wide, covered with steel-faced

armor fourteen and twelve inches thick. Besides these two heavy guns, the Benbow will have ten six-inch breech loaders in broadside, eight small quick-firing guns, and a dozen machine guns. She, of course, has a powerful ram and a complete torpedo equipment. Perhaps, after all, before the Benbow is ready to go into commission, even her monstrous naval ordnance may be surpassed. KRUPP has cast a 130-ton gun for Italy, to be used on land, and Col. Hops is said to be making in England a 100-ton gun in which he expects to fire the proligious charge of 1,500 pounds of powder. There is no limit yet discernible to the makng of great guns.

Free Trade and Protection.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, discusses the business situation from the free trade standpoint in the following interesting passage:

When twenty five years of protection has resulted in rosperity, destroyed American shipping, and cramped oreign trade, additional burdens upon our strugglin unmerce are called for as a means of lifting busines from present and guarding it against future depression. The revival of the merchant marine and promotion of foreign commerce is called for with the same breath that demands a tightening of the bands that can oul

We do not undertake here to dispute the proposition of the Times that our merchant marine and foreign commerce are neces sarily strangled by the protection of American industry; but we beg to ask, if it is protection which has produced the present universal depression of business in this country, how the fact is to be explained that the same

easy, it is notoriously and iniquitously dimdepression exists quite as intensely, and per haps more so, in a free trade country like

England, where there is no protection at all. It may be that free trade is the panacea for every public and popular misfortune, and we shall be very glad to have the Times demonstrate the truth as it sees it. We trust, however, that it will depart from the ordinary line of such discussions so far as not to bore us as we read. It would be a novelty to see the problem of political economy treated for free trade purposes in an interesting manner; and that novelty we hope to enjoy as our contemporary proceeds with its argument.

Change in Office Desirable.

"I doubt whether any man, no matter how successful, should continue full executive duties in a university for more than about

So says Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, late President of Cornell University in this State.

Mr. WHITE is not only distinguished as an educator, but as a practical politician and advocate of civil service reform, so called. Unlike some of the civil service reformers, lowever, he is evidently opposed to a permanent tenure of office, even where the in-

numbents are able and competent. In his opinion, a term of twenty years is

This is just what thousands of Democrats are beginning to think in regard to thousands of Republican officeholders. After twenty years of service, why do not more of these people follow the example of

Beeds.

President WHITE, and resign?

We congratulate the Agricultural College Convention at Washington upon the energetic declaration put forth by a number of its members on Wednesday against the system of distributing seeds through the hands of members of Congress.

It is high time that this system should be abolished. All kinds of seeds are produced in abundance in this country, and Congress has no business to enter into competition and to apply the resources of the Treasury for the purpose of breaking down the seed growers by a gratuitous distribution of seeds at the public expense. The old notion that new and valuable seeds may thus be procured such as cannot be got by the ordipary means, is nonsense.

The farmers of this country are abundantly able to buy their own seeds, and they have that inflame the coolest blood and light the no occasion to get them by beggary.

> Yes, President CLEVELAND made a mistake in not withdrawing the appointment of INDEX Noves before Noves had time to decline it. The Republicans contend that he thus condoned the Fraud of 1876.

> Judging from the columns of the Brooklyn Eagle, Governor Hill may think himself pretty. sure of the votes of Kings county in the Democratic State Convention Governor HOADLY made a bad bungle with

the dinner to Judge STALLO at Cincinnation Tuesday. The Governor had the reputation of being a man of good sense, but he seems to be in danger of losing it.

Senator McPHERSON's defence, which we published yesterday, settles the controversy. He was charged with having conspired to make Gen. Sewell Senator, and to promote the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This charge was based upon a conversation said to have been overheard between him and SEWELL in the evening of Dec. 5, 1878, in room 6 of the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia Mr. McPhenson shows not only by his own affidavit, but by the evidence of others, that although that room had been taken for him for that day, he never entered it, but went to other places in Philadelphia to attend to business. and came to New York in the night without having been in the room at all. The room, open for those who wished to see him, and it persons. In the conversation which is said to have been overheard, one of these persons may have been mistaken for Mr. McPuppson. It is a poor attack at the best; and the Senator disposes of it completely.

Though the canvass for the Governor is waxing very lively, we do not see the signs of proper activity on the part of the Hon. Roswell. P. Flower, Is he going to withdraw?

Miss CLEVELAND cherishes the familiar American idea about the promotion of new branches of industry in this country. She is for having the manufacture of silk successfully established here in competition with the Old World "by encouragement from the Gov-This means the imposition of such duties upon imports of foreign silk goods as will enable American manufacturers to produce them here. Miss CLEVELAND is an Ameri can of the old school, and we like her all the better for it. But why is she particularly in favor of protection for the benefit of American women? Does she think the men less de serving than the women?

We are bound to print the news, and this is it: EDWARD COOPER is rising into greater ominence as the possible Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

Advice to all young men who are eligible the Presidency: Study the contemporary history of your own country and familiarize characters, whether their careers are honorable or ignominious. It will help you in your Administration.

Which is the Better Man! To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I noticed recently that when candidly asked for the most available candidate for the Republican party for overnor next full, you frankly said Frank Hiscock. That shows that you would not take any undue advan-tage even of itspublicans. He is both strong and popu-lar. His move for the abolishment of internal revenue in these "piping times of peace" was a masterly stroke of policy, and the opposition to it was a had mistake of the Democrate. If they want a Governor, Hiscock is the man for the Republicans. If they want a candidate for President through the Gubernatorial office, "Our Own" is their man. New York has become the estat lished battle ground, and Evarts is the Republican chief Edward Cooper is thirty thousand votes stronger is New York than Hewitt. Cooper was believed to be sound and strong against the Fraud of 1879-7. He is also an honest man and a good Democrat But there are thers equally good. OLD UMBERYER.

Mr. Hewitt Excuses President Cleveland. From the New York Herald.

Congressman Abram S. Howitt was asked esterday by a Herald reporter what he resident Cleveland's appointment of Mr. Noyes, and siso of Mr. Noyes's declension of the appointme Mr. Hewitt replied that the appointment, in his opinon, was a mistake, or rather an oversight, on the part of the President. The President's action, he though ould not be severely driticised, for it was, under the rounstances, something that might have been expect d. Mr. Cleveland's experience had heretofore been to considerable extent limited to local issues, and he was ot supposed to have that intimate acquaintance with national politics that other public men have.

Advice to the Clergy.

From the Bufulo Commercial "There is a great deal of religion in nature," tolernily remarked a boung ciergyman, while calling upon a lady of his congregation the other evening. "There is," was the quiet reply. "We should never for ret that there is a serioun in every blade of grass." "Quiet rue. We should also remember that grass is cut very short at this season of the year."

A Catholic View of a Rising Authorose. From the Freeman's Journal

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland may be called in an inferior and distant sense, of course—the Gali Hamilton of the Present Administration

FILLING THE OFFICES SLOWLY.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- In four months of a Democratic Administration ending July 4 there were 5.108 changes in Federal offices, or less than five per cent. of the whole number. At that rate of progress the changes in a year would be about fifteen per cent., and at the end of four years about one-half of the offices would be filled by Democrats. The greatest number of vacancies have occurred in the Treasury Department, and the fewest in the White House. In the Treasury Department proper the vacancies have been filled by Democrats. In the Internal Revenue Bureau and its numerous branches there have been 550 storekeepers and gaugers removed, and new men appointed in their places. More than 550 dismissals have occurred in the customs division of the Treasury Department, and very nearly the same number of appointments made. Over 250 persons have been discharged from the Bureau of Eigraving and Printing.

In the War Department there have been only forty discharges. The State Department is credited with eighty-seven appointments of Ministers. Consuis, Commercial Agents, and Secretaries of Legation, and has dispensed with two clerks.

credited with eighty-seven appointments of Ministers. Consuls, Commercial Agents, and Secretaries of Legation, and has dispensed with two clerks.

Work in the Post Office Department, owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Hav, has fallen behind. There are over 10,000 fourthclass Post Offices. There have been appointed from the 4th of March to the 4th of July 2,713 Democratic Postmasters of the fourth class, Over 300 spuointments have been made to Presidential Post Offices. In the Post Office Department proper there have been about fity-six diemissais, as follows: In the foreign mail division, one: First Assistant's office, five second Assistant's office, none: Third Assistant's office, two: money order office, five second Assistant's office, none: Third Assistant's Office, two: money order office, five 125 Post Office inspectors forty-five have been dropped and twenty-two appointed. In the railway mail service unward of 400 have been dismissed and nearly all of the vacancies filled. In the Interior Department and its several branches there have been over two hundred and fifty dismissais, and nearly as many appointments. In the Interior Department proper there have been 40 discharges; in the Pension Office and its branches, 175; in the Pension Office, and simost all the places have been filed.

The changes in the department proper there have been few. In the department proper there have been only two dismissais. The Navy Department is divided into eight divisions, in which changes have been find on the Building, in which there have been 6 dismissais.

CAUSELESS ALARM IN KANSAS.

Not an Indian has Entered the State-The Charennes to be Disarmed.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9 .- During the past twenty-four hours Gov. Martin has sent and received more than 100 telegrams. It turns out that the alarm of yesterday had very little oundation. There have been no murders by Indians and not an Indian has come into the State, but despatches from Major Sumner at Fort Reno say about 100 young braves, with Chief Magpie, fearing they would be disarmed, have left the Chayenne reservation.

Chief Magple, fearing they would be disarmed, have left the Chayonne reservation, and are now supposed to be at the head of the Cimarcon liter, hiding their arms and pouches. Washington, July 9.—The Secretary of Warhas directed Gen. Sheridan to take immediate steps toward the concentration of all troops, that they may be available in case of Indian disturbances in the West. It is reported at the War Department that Indian troubles grow more threatening.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has been ordered to relieve Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of the Missouri, who ratires from active service to morrow. Gen. Miles will go immediately into the field to assume command of the forces in the Indian Territory, who are watching the Indians.

An important order was issued at the War Department to-day and sent to Gen. Miles. It is said that it directed him to disarm the Indians. The Cheyenne Indians are armed with the best make of rifles, and have considerable quantities of ammunition. For some time they have anticipated an attempt by the army to take their arms from them, and have in some instances hidden them. If the troops undertake to disarm them, it is thought by officials here who have dealt with the Cheyennes that they will resist un'il overpowered. There are between 1,200 and 1,500 fighting Indians among them. It was said here to-day that ncials here who have dealt with the Cheyennes that they will resist until overpowered. There are between 1,200 and 1,500 fighting Indians among them. It was said here to-day that Gen. Augur favored the disarming of these Indians, but considered the present force insufficient for the purpose.

Justlee to Governor Rencher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the first paragraph of a letter from Santa Fe, N. M., to The Sun of June 5, there appears a statement regarding a former Democratic Governor of New Mexico altegather untrue, and which is, indeed, the very opposite of the fact. The correspondent was misled into saying this: Naw Mexico, by the grace of the scratch which elected Grover Cleveland, one a new and a Democratic dover-nor. As this was the first time of this luxury since a Democratic Governor thought his duty was to transfer the Territory to a foreign Confederacy, it was an occa-sion to celebrate.

Gov. Mitchell might be called a Democrat. He became one about the same time that Gov. Ross did, after Andrew Johnson's Administration, but the above reference is clearly to Gov. Rencher and the outbreak of the war, Upon the election of Mr. Liucoln Gov. Rencher ten dered his resignation, but he remained at his post in deres his resignation, but he remained at his post in faithful discharge of his duties until his successor, Gov. Connelly, appointed by Lincoln, was inaugurated, and it was to him that Gov. Rencher "transferred the Territory." His remaining there so long in order that he might be honorably relieved of his high trust was, indeed, the cause of great loss to himself, for when, after
thirty days' journey across the plains, he reached St.
Louis, he found his return to North Carolina cut off by
war measures and the orders of Gen. Loon, and for a
year afterward he was detained, with his family, at
great expense, in Philadelphia and Battimore.

President Lincoln, in the second year of the war, summoned him to Wash again, and I go be Tencher himself,
because it is an example of how well Lincoln could be
just and kind, in spite of his advisers, and thoughtful of
a noutherner even under the pressure of that time.

"dovernor," he said, "I have called you here to any
that you can go to you'r home and I will have you and
your family and buggare transferred as som as the arramements can he made. Mr. Stanton has been opposed
to this, but I think it a hardship keep so do neer away
from your home and means: and the duration of the
war is unevertain. You made a good Governor of New
and never have been, and you were entitled in a return
to your State, and I have so expressed my reso. Stion to
Mr. Stanton."

Mr. Lincoln was much yourser than Mr. Rencher, and

Fr. Stanton.

At a Lincoln was much sounder than Mr. Rencher, and the saided: "You and I are too old to do much fighting; and as for your nitience on nucleic sentiment in your State. I don't hink you could make it worse than it now is."

Assumaton, July 7.

Assumaton, July 7.

Horace Greeley's Old Omulbas TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: reading the article in Tax Sun on Horace Greeley's set tlement in Pike county in 1842, I thought it might be in tlement in Pike county in 1852. I thought it might be in-teresting to the public to hear that the old combus owned by Mr. Greeley, which had conveyed him so many times from Middletown to the settlement, is now owned by Mr. John F. Kignour, the bine stone king of the Delaware valley. It conveys passengers daily to Moholoi then the most romantic spot in Pike county. The old weinche has been newly painted and can carry thrify people. It is called the Hambler, its former name was they vanish. Should the Mambler. Its former hambler that July J.

Mr. Hedden, Mr. Thompson, and the President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Hedfrought; and if the President's last pow wow with the Collector, when he instructed him in the civil service, did not mean business, then hothing ever did. Cleveland laid down the law and the prophets to Hedden as never they were laid down the faw and the prophets to Hedden as never they were laid down the force upon civil service. Now let us have little to Thompson for divernor, and we will elect him on an anti-civil service platform by an old-time re Hubert O. Thompson for Governor, and we will non an anti-civil aervice platform by an oid-tin cratic majority. C. Laidlaw, Union Club.

The Unpaid Custom House Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I am a TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I AM A CREATE HOUSE employee, and in common with many hundreds of others I am kept from receiving my June nov. The excuse is Congress failed to pass the necessary superpristions. If they were so inexcussily negliarly superpristions are so in a congress failed to pass the necessary superpristions. If they were so inexcussily negliarly superpristing in that style ought to be soil though to provide the superpristing the superpristin

The Respondsement Question.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- An interesting argu-L. Stetson of New York. On June 10 the Secretary sen to the General Appraiser of the port of New York a le to the General Appraiser of the port of New York a let-ter formulating the procedure to be observed in cases of the reappraisement of imports. The nearest pro-pressed diseasilefaction with the existing mode, and de-cared the law of reappraisement to be exactly the same as that of appraisement. Mr. Selsion argued that this is an error, and that there is a radical difference between an original appraisement and a reappraisement. He maintained that the importer has the right in personals appears force the floated of Reappraisements of confront the opposing whitesees it estimates in the own behalf, and to be represented by contasts.

From the Mail and Express The Great Fraud Ignored or Condoned by

Is It Condoned?

JEFFERSON'S INAUGURATION IN 1801. The Verliable Blatery of the Coremony and

will Take Eight Years at the Present Rate WASHINGTON, July 4 .- The earliest printed account of the inauguration of Jefferson is found in the National Intelligencer of March 6,

account of the inauguration of Jefferson is found in the Natio nal Intelligencer of March 6, 1801, as follows:

"At an early hour on Wednesday the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from a company of artillery ushered in the day, and about 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riffemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings.

"At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was as usual, that of a piain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office.

"He entered the Capitol under a discharge from the artillery, On his entry into the Senate Chamber, where were assembled the Senate and members of the House of Representatives, the members arose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took.

"After a few moments of silence Mr. Jefferson arose and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled he again rose and approached the Cierk's table, when the cath of office was administered by the Chief Justice, after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice-President (Burr), the Chief Justice, and the heads of the departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens.

"As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

"Neither Mr. Adams nor Theodore Sedgwick, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were present at the inaugural ceromonies, both these gentlemen having left the city at daylight on that morning."

The Philadelphia Aurora of March 11 copies the foregoing without credit. But in the issue

The Philadelphia Aurora of March 11 copies the foregoing without credit. But in the issue of March 7 it has the following letter from Washington, dated March 4, evidently sent by the editor, Duane, who was then in Washing-

ton:

"Enclosed is the speech of the President of the United States, delivered this day in the Senate chamber of the Capitol at 12 o'clock. Mr. Burr had been sworn into office at 11 o'clock. The assemblage of the people was immonse, and immediately upon the inauguration several discharges of artillery took pince. There were about 1,000 persons in the Senate chamber besides the members of the Legislature, and not less than 150 ladies.

"Mr. Adams left town at 4 o'clock this morning. I add no congratulations; the event speaks more than I can utter, and the joy here diffused is not to be described."

In the Aurora of March 18, by which time

In the Aurora of March 18, by which time Mr. Duane had returned from Washington, the editor describes the scene at the inauguration and says:

"In an audience of 1,140 persons besides members of Congress, and of whom about 154 were ladies, there appeared to be a calm and exquisite diffusion of delight."

It will presently be shown on more trustthat there were only twelve ladies present. A of auditors, exclusive of members of Congress, hend was nearer the actual number than 1 140. was burned in 1814, was probably not capable of seating half as many as the present Supreme Court room, which accommodated the Senate for many years prior to 1858, and probably never contained more than 500 auditors, sitting and standing, exclusive of members of

A shade of doubt will also be cast on the discharge of artillery, though attested by two editors; and as to the illumination, which one of these editors alleges, it is expressly denied by the other. The Aurora of March 23 quotes from another newspaper the following:

"It is reported, and not without authority, that Duane, editor of the Aurora, and a Jacobin gang, part of whom went from Philadelphia, assembled on the eve of the 4th of March and compelled the Federal inhabitants of Washington to illuminate their windows and threatened to break them in unless they compiled." In answer to this charge Editor Duane save:

"What will be said of the authority of Dr. Morse and his Palladium, this pious prop of orthodoxy and the old Tory school, when its known and it is asserted as a fact that no lilumination took place at Washington on the eve of the 4th of March?"

The account of the inauguratian printed in the National Intelligencer of March 6, 1801, was doubtless written or revised by the editor, Samuel H. Smith. Many years later the wife scription, which was published in Mrs. Hale's Magazine for November, 1831:

Magazine for November. 1831:

"The sun shone bright on that morning. The Senate was convened. Those members of the Republican party that remained at the seat of Government, the Judges of the Supreme Court, some citizens and gentry from the neighboring country, and about a dozen ladies, made up the assembly in the Senate, who were collected to witness the coremony of the President's inauguration. Mr. Jefferson had not yet arrived. He was seen walking from his lodgings, which were not far distant, attended by five or six gentlemen who were it is fellow lodgers. Soon afterward he entered, accompanied by a committee of the Senate, and bowing to the Senate, who arose to receive him, he approached a table on which the Bible lay and took the oath, which was administered to him by the Chief Justice. He was then conducted by the President of the Senate to his chair, which stood on table on which the Bible lay and took the nath, which was administered to him by the Chief Justice. He was then conducted by the President of the Senate to his chair, which stood on a patform raised some steps above the floor. After a pause of a moment or two he cross and delivered that beautiful inaugural address which has since become so popular and celebrated, with a clear, distinct voice, in a firm and modest manner. On leaving the chair he was surrounded by friends, who pressed forward with cordial and eager congratulations, and some, though not many, of the more magnanimous of his opponents, most of whom, however, silently left the chamber. The new President walked home with two or three of the gentlemen who lodged in the same house. At dinner he took his accustomed places at the bottom of the table, his new station not eliciting from his Democratic friends any new attention or courtesy. A gentleman from Baltimore, an invited guest, who accidentally satients to him, asked permission to wish him joy. 'I would advise you, answered Mr. Jeferson, smiting,' to follow my example on nuptial occasions, when I always tell the bridegroom I will wait till the end of the year before offering my congratulations.' And this was the only and solitary instance of any notice taken of the event of the morning."

This description is inserted in Rayner's 'Life of Jefferson," as the reminiscence of " distinguished lady of Washington." She was evidently one of the privileged auditors, whereas it may be doubted whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Duane got access to the Senate chamber. Her description bears internal evidence of accuracy and truthfulness, which the other accounts do not. Let us take a few parallels: Hy Editors Smith and Duane By Mrs. Editor Smith.

There was a parade of ridermen and artillery.

No appearance of military noticed.

There were repeated discharges of cannon.

The assemblage was immense — the largest ever members of Congress who in the Senate chamber in the Senate chamber premised, Judges of the submitted in the Senate chamber premised, Judges of the Submitted in the Senate chamber premised out and some embers of Congress.

There were not less than There were about a dozen 154 ladies present. Jeffersen delivered his inangural address and was
afterward sworn in.

He first took the oath of
office and then delivered
his address.

He walked home with two
hieral sturred by vice-free or
times attended by vice-free
of times gentlemen who
times and the heads of the
departments.

Thus it appears that the inauguration of Jefferson was a very simple affair, and we may easily conceive that its forescen simplicity wa one cogent reason for the absence of the outgoing President Adams.

The story of Jefferson's riding to the Capitol on horseback is of course not true. The diseighth of a mile. And yet he may have ridden on horseback from Monticello to the City of Washington many times.

It is a noteworthy fact that after the inaugu-

ration of Jefferson there was a revival of the celebration of the Fourth of July. For some years the anniversary had not been observed in Philadelphia, and in 1799 the feelings of pariotic Americans were outraged by the ringing of the bell of the Episcopal church on the George III. But in 1801 there was a grand celebration of the Fourth of July by the Republicans. And though the charter of the afore-said Episcopal church required its incorporators to furnish a round of pells from sunrise to sunset on the national anniversary, no sound was heard from its steeple until 12 o'clock. when an order came from the Governor to ring

Its Varying Symptoms-Who Are Most Linkle

WASHINGTON, July 9.-United States Conand Frank H. Mason of Marseilles has sent to the Department of State the following concerning Asiatic cholers, derived from studies of the epidemic of 1884 and preceding years in Marseitles. Consul Mason says:

Leaving aside all merely abstract theories concerning the origin of the disease or its precise point of attack upon the system. It is important to observe that its symptoms, its methods of attack, differ greatly in neighboring cases during the same epidemic. preceded by diarrhus, the cholera develops only after everal days of such premonitory illness. Again it strikes its victim while seless after a day of apparently perfect health. In one case it produces profuse vomil-ings and dejections, in another neither of these symp-toms. One victim is stricken with intense chills, suppression of urine, loss of voice, and vio-lent cramps, while another feels only a pain-ful compression of the chest. Here a case begins with violent symptoms, which soon yield to treatment there another which from a mild and nearly painless

complicated and perpiesing to physicians as during that in the choice of victims choices is most precise and dendire. With rare exceptions they belong is one of the four fellowing classes of persons: Those who live under had hygienic conditions in respect to from and ledgings: those who are imprudent in respect to eating drinking, and exposure; those who are weakened and debilitated by alcoholic excesses, and those who suffer from chronic directive weakness or derangement.

Among the imprudences which become dangerous in presence of choices are over eating to the extent of producing letherary or indigestion, drinking any liquid on the control of the control thing, is fact, whether of a temposary or chronic nature, which impairs the vice of the dispetite organs, exposes the person thus weakened to cholerac attack.

In relation to the transmission of cholera, Mr. Mason says that the contagion is transmitted both by the inhabition of air infected by clothing, rags, wool, &c., which have been tainted by contact with the disease, and by water. A man in July last left one of the most affected quarters of Marseilles for his native village of Vogue, He remained there in perfect health until he opened his trunk, which had been packed at Marseilles and wore a sult of clothing that it contained. Immediately thereupon he and several persons with whom he was living were fatally attacked, and within twenty days 54 of the 630 inhabitants of the village had perlabed. To this may be added the conclusive fact that the epidemic of 1884 was kindled in Marseilles by the clothing brought to that city in the trunk of a young student coming from the Lycée at Toulon.

Equally striking as an example of the power of water to diffuse the contagion, was the case of the village of Omergues in the Department of Bassos-Alpes. On July 10 there arrived at Omergues a young servant girl who had been in service at Marseilles. Soon after her arrival she washed some linen which had been in contact with a cholera patient at Marseilles, in the Jabron—a creek which supplies the village with water. From that imprudence sprang the contagion which decimated that unfortunate community and spread death throughout the entire valley of the Jabron, below Omergues, while the inhabitants of the same valley above the village escaped.

entire valley of the Jabren, below Omergues, while the inhabitants of the same valley above the viling escaped.

Concerning the general question of transmission of cholers the Consul says that the medical authorities of Marseilles are united in the following conclusion:

The disease does not transmit itself directly from a cholera patient to a person in good health; heither by contact nor by inhabition. The dejections and vonit of a cholera patient was ally contain the series of contaction, which although not immediately transmissible itself, yet when placed under favorable conditions, quickly breeds (and develops the contagious principle by means of which cholera always operates, whether through the medium of air or water. Clothing and textile merchandles are far more dangerous as vehicles of this contactous principle than individuals. This choicrate phison attacks only persons who are in agreater or loss degree prepared for its incondition it produces cholera or violetine. In other words, choicra is not directly contagious like scarlatine, smail-post or displaces cholera or violetine. In other words, choicra is not directly contagious like scarlatine, smail-post or displaces choicra or violetine. In other words, choicra is not directly contagious from the post of the pass through a certain process of development.

As the germ is contained in the dejections and vomited matter of cholera natients, it is of the first importanes to immediately neutralize such matter 0y contage with powerful antiseptics. For this purpose, the discribe of sing, one and one-half outer words and the powerful antiseptics. For this purpose, the discribe of sing, one and one-half outer words and contained of water. Subhuric soid, four concess to a quart of water. Bichloride of copper, two ounces to a quart of water. Bichloride of copper, two ounces to a quart of water. Bichloride of copper, two ounces to a quart of water. Subhuric soid, four concess to a quart of water. Subhuric soid, four concess to a quart of water. Subhuric soid, fou

In presence of epidemic cholers the question of subsistence becomes one of vital importance. No amount of cleansing and dosing with medicine can eradicate the cholers from the community which is badly fed. Mr. Mason says: munity which is badly fed. Mr. Mason says:

It was found necessary at Marseilles to prohibit the entry and sale of meiona, dudunbers, and of auminer fruits, and to open at various piaces in the city soup kitchens where the poor could be supplied with properly cooked fond. The code of instructions issued by the health attitudities for the guidance of all classes embodied and a surface of the su

men.

While the strictest personal cleanliness is essential, its not considered advisable for any except persons in mily physical regions in mily physical regions in mily physical regions in the personal region of the personal region of the personal region of the personal regions of the personal regions of the personal regions of the personal regions and the second regions and healthy circulation.

viscous rubbing of the skin and the usual measures to restore vigorous and healthy circulation.

Mr. Mason says that the actual dangers of a cholera epidemic are enormously increased and complicated by the terror and demoralization which the prosence of the drended malady invariably mapires. "Simple foar, of course, does not produce cholers," he adds, "but it often checks and deranges the vital functions to a degree which may weaken the patient and greatly increase his susceptibility to choleric influences. Beyond question, it is best for those who feel this terror, and for all others who can conveniently does, to leave a city infected with choleric as quickly as possible after the epidemic is declared, and no one should return to an infected city unless in a condition of good health, particularly in respect to all the functions of nutrition."

Mr. Mason adds: "As a popular remedy for immediate use nothing has been found superior to chlorodyne, which is sold by most druggists."

Prightening a Doctor.

From the Medical Record. Once, in fact, a young woman told a New York neurologist that she thought her pancreas did not emulaify sufficiently the fat which she had eaten with her food. The worthy man was so horrorstricken at this display of knowledge that he at once exercised at his mighty industric to banish forevernors from the ight of woman a book on anatomy and physiology This dangerous apple of knowledge, that she no pancreas, should be guarded with flaming sword fro any daughter of Eve who should desire to possess it.

From Harper's Basar.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the present Miss Moso Elizaboth Cleveland, the present law of the Witte House at Washington, seals her notes with wax on which is only the letter Cin plain text. The seal is quite a small one, only about the size of a cityer ten-cent piece. She uses plain colored wax, but not sed. She writes a very Freity and resily expressed note, brief and to the point, yet dourteous, and signs it Elizabeth Cleveland. She is very incoinsectible in her in-thods, and, large as is her correspondence, always remise premotily to say better requirities and inneciate answer, writing personally, not making use of one of the Pre-dent's clerk or servetaries to answer her letters, as has been the case with some other ladies in the same position she how holds.

The eldest daugnier of the Secretary of State, Miss Hayard uses the exact of arms of her family on the wax with which she seals notes.

Fanny Davenport's Books. From the Evening Post.

From the Evening Past.

"I devote myself for a couple of hours dully buy looks. I am taking an inventory of them, for I ride myself upon my distray, and think I have the fluit collection of house of any woman in the country. I ave chosen them my self, buying them gradually. I have ways had at ambition to own a library, and when I ent on the stage I made a ride from the first of buying book a week. Sumethings it was a complete sel, more mest I was a single volume. The foundation, however, my library was a little hook, a weet Testament, with as following inscription on the fivient: "Mass havement, from the property. So in the property of the first hook, or hooks, I ever hought as following the services. Self is the following the first hook or hooks, I ever hought as following as second-load set for which I just it time. In this was the nucleus of my present large collection."

The Sun Cholera Mixture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you more more print the recipe for The SUN Cholera Mix-Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubari, essence of peppermint, and spirits of camphor Mix well. Dose Ofteen to thirty drops in a wineglass of water, according to age and vic

Mr. Charles Gayler's New Brams. Mile. Aimée has accepted a new comedy

ten to him she says: no sound to the connets which you have written for me pleases me very much. I consider it a very accellent play. It is well adapted to me artistically rated inserts well and in the connection of the connection

BOUND IN HER OWN HOUSE, And while Lying Helpless Hearing the Rob.

CHICAGO, July 9 .-- A daring robbery was committed yesterday afternoon at 50 Eidridge Court, the residence of Thomas Smith, head draughtsman in the employ of the Dearborn foundry. Mr. Smith, although a lesses of a box in the vaults of the Union Safety and Deposit Company, has for some time past trasted a large portion of his earnings with his wife. When her;husband went to work after dinner she was left alone in their rooms, which in-clude all the apartments on the first floor. A ring at the bell called Mrs. Smith to the front door. Two men, dressed as mechanics, were standing there. They introduced themselves as plumbers, sent by the landlord. Mrs. Smith led the war to the kitchen. She stood by the door as the first one entered and, after walting a moment, turned to let the second man pass. As she turned he struck

the second man pass. As she turned he struck her with his fist, which caused her to fall on her knees. Before she had time to cry out her assailant's fingers were fastened in her neck. Then the other man drew a long rope from a sack he carried and bound her feet and hands. A towel was drawn tightly across her mouth and both ends tied together at the back of her head. The robbers then tore open the backs of Mrs. Smith's dress and got hold of a wallet containing \$1,030. Suddenly the door best rang. One of the robbers coolly answered the summons. Mr. Timothy and wife, friends of the Smiths, had stopped to make a friendly call. While one of the robbers held Mrs. Smith on the floor with his hand pressed over beginned to prove the smith was sill and unable to see any visitors. Then he closed and locked the door.

"What shall we do with her?" said he.

"Kill her, that's the only thing to do," said the other; "then she'll never squeni."

"I don't want to kill a woman in cold blood," rejoined the first speaker.

"You needn't do it in cold blood," answered the other: "just set fire to the house and let her burn up."

Then Mrs. Smith saw the man who spoke hast selze a kerosene can as though to execute his threat. The can proved to be empty. He cast it from him with an oath, and said:

"Let's dump her into the bath tub and turn on the water. She will drown like a rat."

A moment's consultation followed, and the would-be murderers quietly went out the front door, closing it after them, and loaving Mrs. Smith on the floor, bound hand and foot and aimost dead from fright. Half an hour element loosening the bonds about her wrists. Tha task took another half hour. Dragging herself on her knees, she finally reached the front door. A passer by was informed of what had taken place, and the police were notified. Up to this morning they have obtained on clue, Mrs. Smith has been prostrated by the shock, and is now seriously ill.

MRS. MARY J. MORGAN'S ESTATE. Letters of Administration Given to ber Sie ter, Mrs. Emily II. Motr.

Letters of administration were issued by order of Surrogate Rolling vesterday on the estate of the late Mary Jane Morgan, who died intestate, leaving a house crammed with treasures of art. The application for the letters was made by Mrs. Emily H. Moir, wife of William Moir, the Sixth avenue jeweller. Mrs. Moir is a sister of Mrs. Morgan, and her application to endorsed by an older sister. Mrs. Elizabeth A. T. Phelps, who lives at 92 South Oxford street. Brooklyn, and renounces her right to apply for letters. The petition of Mrs. Moir declares that Mrs. Morgan left no will, no child. father, mother, brother or husband, and no sisters except Mrs. Moir and Mrs. Pheips. Mrs. Moir asked that her husband, William Moir, be

asked that her husband, William Moir, be joined with her in the administration of the estate.

The value of the estate is estimated at \$1.-\$00,000. The only next of kin are Mrs, Moir, Mrs, Phelps, Thomas Newcombe of 1,549 Pacine at rest, Brooklyn, and Johanna S. Seymour of Mount Kisco. Westchester county, an only child of Sarah M. Newcombe, decased, why was the oldest sister of Mrs, Morgan, and Samuel B. Sexton, a minor of 15 of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, only child of Samuel J. M. Sexton, deceased, who was a brother of Mrs. Morgan, The value of the estate is so great that Mrs. Moir, in view of the difficulty of supplying the requisite bonds, proposes to deposit the ball of the personal estate, with the coment of the court, in certain trust companies. Among the personal property proposed to be thus disposed of are 1,313 bonds of Morgan's Louisians and Taxas Railroad and Steamship Company, and 1,338-lares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the latter more than \$5.000 cach, and the latter more than \$5.000 cach, and estate, exclusive of these bonds, is put down as \$250,000.

-Montreal is to have a botanic garden, 75 cres in extent, in the beautiful park on Mount Royal -In Arkansas no saloon can be built within 40 rods of a church. Hence the natives build the saloon

city, is the only daily newspaper in the world devoted exclusively to the interests of manufacturing and build-

first; then they erect the church right across the road.

-The Daily Age, recently launched in this

England, has reached the ripe age of 100. He was born in 1779. At this advanced period of his life he enjoys his pipe, his glass of als, his chat, and a shady seat in -"Have you seen my article in to-day's

paper?" said a French journalist to a friend. "Yes," replied the latter, "I read it over very carefully twice and...." "Now I feel doubly complimented." "Coulde" aoably complimented make head or tail of it! -Bugler Martin, stationed now at Fort McHenry, is said to be the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. At the time of the bloody battle he was a member of Troop H of the Seventh Cavalry, and was

detailed as Gen. Custer's orderly.

—President McCosh of Princeton is credited with the statement that the age of nine or less years in the best at which to attempt to acquire a knowle dge of languages. He maintains that a child of that age can learn more easily than a man of 25. -A Miss Helen Taylor has consented to

stand for North Camberwell, England at the next election, there being no law against a woman sitting and vo-ing in the House of Commons. As she has every pro-pect of being returned, the next House will possess a refining influence to southe its anger of dispussion -Cholera is said to have been carried to every country on the globe except the islands of the

South Pacific, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America, all separated from India by a wide of pansa of ecean, and having no commercial intercour -Victor Hugo hated Goethe because the latter severaly criticised "Notre Dame de Paris" when it first appeared. "Goethe," said he to a literary visi-

der until Hugo added with a sucer, " And that one was -Experiments by means of photographic plates in the Mediterranean show that in the middle of a sunny day in March the rays of the sun are unable to penetrate the water of that sea to a depth much beyond 150 fathoms. In September the distance is reduced. The depression at this depth on the photographic plate

-Mr. George Errington, M. P. for Long-He has had many relatives in high position in the Roman Catholic Church, two having been bishops. He possesses some property in this country, and is a could of Mr. E.ggs. the Washington banker. He was left to

cently a large fortune. He is a bachelor. -Cyclone pits have promoted a schism in Milton county (Ga) church. Some of the member had dug and fitted up such places of refuge, which wet considered by the mejority of the breinren as a Sagraci violation of their doctrine and a temptation to God is wipe them off the face of the earth. As the pit direct were more fearful of cyclones than of the wrath of G-6 they organized themselves into a church under the name of the Cyclone Primitives, whereas the old church has assumed the name of Anti-Cyclone Primitives.

—Colley dogs have been trained at the Cape of Good Hope to the new service of herding of triches, and do their work with great sazacity. Iwo men on horseback and one dog will drive a troop of 12 to 130 full-grown birds with as much ease as six or eight men on borseback. These birds are savage when breeding, and will attack any man or animal that interferes with them, but are wonderfully cowed in the present of the dogs. They succumb at once, and, with droughed wings cluster in a flock like sheep, and when travelling do not attempt to fight, and so get scattered, as when driven by men aloue.

-Queen Margherita is an early riser, and spends the drat hours of the morning reading serious and scientific works, of which she writes her impressions, and hands them sometimes to Prof. Bought, a others to Minghetti. She breakfasts at 11 with a good appetite, lunches with her laders in waiting at I and dines at 7. Between breakfast and lunch she invariably takes along walk almost always accompanied by King Humbert. The afternoon slie devotes to her son, with whom she plays cricket and ball. The Queen is passion-siely attached to her husband and her son, into whose names she throws all her spirits, sometimes devoting